helatmas Packages for Foreign Parta Rathlessly Looted-Perhaps the Senders Will Recognize Their Property by This List-Diamonds and Stamps Stolen Also,

The Post Office inspectors captured yesterday man who confessed that he had been robbing the mails for seven or eight months, and with him they got a pile of booty that covered two long and wide tables. They believed, they said, that the stuff represented a thousand broken

The prisoner was Timothy C. Mahoney, a \$600 derk employed in the second division, Foreign Package Department of the General Post once. The inspectors have been getting complaints about mission packages for months, and Chief Inspector Ashe has had one of his men almost constantly on the case without making any discoveries.

bout 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a package which had been broken open was found in one of the peaches in the second department, and ent to the chief inspector, with some information that made the chief suspect Mahoney. He called in Inspectors Jacobs and Coleman, and E. M. Dillon, his chief clerk, and set them at work. Jacobs took off his cuff butons and put them in a box, which he addressed to "Mrs. V. Edouard, Boulevard 136, Paris, France." This package was put in the mail so that it would reach Mahoney's table. It was twenty minutes before 10 o'clock when the package started on its journey. At 10:25 o'clock the inspector at the other end of Mahoney's tahie tound the package broken open and one cuff

The package was in a Paris mail pouch. It could have been put there by nobody but Ma-

The coackage was in a Paris mail pouch. It could have been put there by nobody but Mahoney, and he was invited upstairs to the inspector's room and there faced Chief Ashe. The chief accused him of breaking open the backage. Mahoney denied it and made a speech. The chief listened to him a while. Finally he ordered that Mahoney be acarched. In one of his trousers' pockets was the missing sleeve button, and in his other pockets he had other articles that had plainly been stolen.

The chief then sent the inspectors to Mahoney's house, at 44. Henry street, with instructions to search it. When they had gone he talked with Mahoney alone. The clerk finally broke down and confessed that no had been stealing regularly for some time.

"How long?" asked the chief.

"Oh, I can't remember," was the reply, "but it's seven or eight months, any way."

"What did you do it for?" asked the chief."

"Oh, well," was the reply, "you know a man has got to have a little something to live on."

This was all Mahoney would say. He was searched again and five pawn tickets were found that had been missed in the first search. One was for a diamond ring on which \$12 had been loaned; a third was for a gold watch on which \$25 had been loaned. The other two were for diamond earrings.

Just after this second search the three inspectors got back with about a truck load of stuff, they said they had found in the bureau in Mahoney's room. It was of all descriptions. Most of it was cheap, but there were some gold and aliver articles of value. There were also five packages of foreign stamps.

In addition to the complaints about rifled packages, the inspectors had received many complaints from stamp collectors that packages sent to them from foreign countries had been robbed of their stamps before they reached them. There were also some stamps in packages. There were also some stamps in 1891. Postmaster had one of the packages found

may be identified are:

A sliver box with the initials L McC.
A sliver knife with the word "Mother" on one side.
An odd Freach-American dictionary in a gold case,
A sliver bon-bon box with the initials A. L. F.
Six gold buttons with the letters I. O. G. P.
A sliver-mounted briar pipe with the initials W. H.
A sliver manicure set with the inscription "Uncle
folion" one sach piece.
A sliver nail the with the letters Pt. C.
An ivory-covered Catholic prayer book.
A worsted-worded centreblece with the words
Murray a Dog.

Mirray's Dog.
A gold wire ring with the initial K on the top.
A sliver leading with the letters W. C. C.
A sliver stick pin with the word "Taken" on the

A gold pin with the initial O. A gold pin with the letters J. A. K.
A loren bangle pins with as many different letters.
A mong the things that were not marked were couple of dozen silk mufflers, a dozen strings of prayer beads, a dozen scapulars, a dozen ountain pens, some of them gold mounted; a ouple of gold umbrella tage, a diamond ring and a dozen gold rings, stick pins of both gold and a dozen gold rings, stick pins of both gold

books, a silver, socket knife, several silver butter knives, two pairs of ladies' silk garters, a polished Engrish walnut tied with ribbons and holding two miniature chira dolls, several pairs of suspenders and belts, and table liner, including some handsome dollies.

One box that had been broken, and that contained an old-fashioned German ring, was addressed to Victor Meisse, at Voger, Lorraine, The box was new and bore the mark "G. W. Fairchild, leweler, Bridgeport, Conn." The wrapper on it was a piece of a Bridgeport paper of April 1, it was this broken box that was first sent to Chief Ashe and that led to the arrest of Mahoney.

Chief Ashe said that it was Mahoney's custom to put the packages that came to his table into the various pounds by the handful. He would

Chief Ashe said that it was Mahoney's custom to put the packages that came to his table into the various pouches by the handrul. He would select the small ones that looked as if they might contain jeweiry and squeeze them while he was in the act of putting them into the pouches. He got the contents or a part of the contents and left the wrappers in the pouches. The theft then would not be discovered until the pouch reached its destination, and it would be blamed to steamship mail clerks.

NOW FOR SEA BASS.

Spots About New York and in New Jersey Where They May Be Caught.

The first run of sea bass is reported in the bay. Only the advance guard is here, but the first three or four days of mild weather will send the fish in by droves. Last week two enthusiastic bass fishermen of this city caught fifteen, weighing from six to fourteen ounces, in about two hours. The hooks used were the ordinary small hours. The hooks used were the ordinary small bass hooks with fine lines, and soft clams for bait. From now on the present swim of bass will hold, until the end of June, and then what is called the second run will appear. The latter are considerably larger, of a different color, with their dark blus-black backs and striped sides, and will demand shedder crabs, the slusive fiddler, and sandworms. These flash will average up in the pounds, some weighing four pounds each. This run lasts well into August, and then the big humpbacks begin to put in an appearance; enermous, athletic felon four pounds each. This run lasts well into August, and then the big humpbacks begin to put in an appearance; enormous, athletic fellows, with jaws like a shark's, capable of taking a whole crab without winking. These marine stants keep well down the bay in deep waters, and want strong tackle, large bait, and fingers which will not give an inch on real or line in a fame fight of half an hour or more duration.

The present run of fish will be found in the shallower creeks and alongshore in the bays. Sheepshead liny is a proline place for them and one of the carliest. The Great South Hay is even earlier for those who will go a little distance to get their sport. Here it will be found advisable to take along a guide. The bassa will some enter the fludson and East rivers and give focks at the foot of fliverside Park bluffs, and there are any number of men distributed along there who are always ready to give a tyre points; but only small fish are met with at the spot as a rule. North of this are half a dozen favored spots up to Spuyten luyer or feature one of which is off 170th

is and place, but it is better when the big felbus commence to run in.

For these who like trolling for sea bass there
is no place better than Coney Island Creek.

There is little or no current. The trolley cars
run right to the spot, and there are plenty of
somis. Here use a moderately heavy trout rod
with a single gut line without leads. The bait
should be allowed to drop along with the current, like black bass drifting fishing. Gifford's
said Prince's Hay are the only spots on Staten
sland which will show bass for a few weeks,
and it will be necessary to take a boat at these

INDIAN JOHN'S NERVE.

Adventure of an Allegheny Raftman with a Cargo of Nitro-glycerine.

"John Jeffersy, or 'Indian John,' as he was called, who died near Tionista, Pa., the other day," said C. P. McDermott, a western Pennayivania lumber operator. "was one of the last of the old-time Allegheny River pilots, the men who guided the immense pinerafts from the headwaters to Pittsburgh in the days before the big steam mills and the railroads came into the wilderness and made rafting a thing of the past, He was an Indian of the Complanter family, and must have been well on toward a hundred years old. They tell hundreds of tales of Indian John's exploits as a raftsman, a calling that was attended with constant danger and great hardship. I remember well one act of his that

showed the cooiness and bravery of the man. "It was in the days when the lower Penn-sylvania oil districts were supplied with nitroglycerine from the isolated factories in the woods of Warren and McKean counties. The explosive wasn't manufactured elsewhere in the region then to any extent. The nitro-glycerine was run down the Allegheny in stiletto shaped boats 30 feet long and 4 feet wide. Each boat carried about 10,000 pounds of the stuff, and each boat was manned by two men. They ran swiftly in the current, and the weight of their cargo was so great that in case of a collision between one of these boats and other craft in the river the chances were ten to one that it would be followed by horrible consequences and everything else on the river gave them a wide berth.

"The men who ran these nitro-glycerine boats had strict orders to tie up wherever night overtook them, and not to run a minute after dark. These men, as may well be imagined, were absolutely without fear, and managed their death bearing craft with a nonchalance and independence that was a source of perpetual terror to the crews of ordinary boats, to raftmen and to the citizens of the towns past which they ran, or near which they tied up.
"On one occasion the crew of a nitro-glyce-

"On one occasion the crew of a nitro-glycerine boat were overtaken by darkness at a lonely spot where there was nothing but deep woods on either side. The night was cold, and it is presumed that the men were hungry. The men were Jako Harry and Dick Spooner, better known as 'Devil Dick,' from his recklessness in handling nitro-glycerine while handling it in wagons to the mills or in unloading it. It is known that these were the men, because they had started down the river with a boat load of nitro-glycerine, which they never delivered at its destination, and they rere not seen in the oil regions again. It is supposed that, after being overtaken by darkness, they decided to keep on until they got near to Brady's Hend villace before they tied up. Of this I am positive, anyhow—it was a dark night. I know this, because I was a passenger on one of my rafts, which Indian John was piloting, and we were making for Brady's Bend ourselves for the night. We were nearing the place, and the raft was being gradually pulled ashore, when we heard some one shout out of the darkness, not far astern:

"Look out, there, you fellows! Jump!"

"Then we heard two subsahes in the water. We didn't know what it meant. We couldn't see anything behind us, and the men on the raft kept pulling in for shore. Then out of the darkness an object bore down upon us dimly, scraped the hind end of the raft, and came gently on down, chiding noiselessly along the side of the raft. Then one of our men yelled:

"A torpedo bont!"

For a moment we were all terror stricken, out quickly saw that all danger to us from the boat was past. Everything was plainto us now. The boat had been abandoned by its crew when they discovered us ahead in the darkness, and expected the collision that would have rent us to atoms. But Indian John thought quicker and further shead than we did. Like a dash he thought it out that if that bont went on down, the river with its cargo of destruction it would surely come in contact with something affoat or ashore with consequences horr rine boat were overtaken by darkness at a lonely spot where there was nothing but deep woods on

PROTECTING THE RUBBER VINE. Remarkable Lesson that Is Now Being Taught to the Congo Natives.

A number of years ago THE SUN collected some facts about the immense destruction of natural resources along the coasts of Africa. through the ignorance of the natives. THE SUN suggested that about the most useful knowledge that could be imparted to these people would be to teach them the value of their products and how to conserve their natural sources of wealth.

A while ago the Congo State began the work of teaching hundreds of thousands of natives a lesson on the immorality of wasting or wan tonly destroying useful things. It is doubtful if such a lesson was ever before presented so impressively or on so large a scale to great nasses of barbarous people. Important results are already reported.

All along the coasts of western tropical Africa and in some parts of East Africa the native rubber hunters, instead of tapping the rubber vines to get the sap, have been in the habit of cutting the vine off, thus destroying the plant. Enormous quantities of rubber-producing plants have thus been destroyed, and in large districts along the coast rubber collecting has entirely ceased. Some years ago rubber exports ceased entirely at the French settlements

districts along the coast rubber collecting has entirely ceased. Some years ago rubber exports ceased entirely at the French settlements of Senegambia and Gaboon, where the trade had once flourished. It became necessary to travel for days into the interior even to see a rubber plant.

One of the greatest sources of wealth in the Congo basin is the quantity of rubber its forests contain. The exports are already large, although every pound of rubber still has to be carried about 200 miles, on the backs of men, around the Congo cataracts. It was soon found that all the rubber the natives brought to the stations was obtained by killing the plant that produced it. The State decided that it must not this evil in the bud or the rubber industry would, in time, be destroyed. It, therefore, passed a law making it a mindemand to kill the rubber plant. Instructions were issued to all the agents of the State and commercial companies, and to the missionaries scattered among about one hundred stations on the upper Congo and its larger tributaries, telling them to show the natives how to collect rubber, and warning them that they would be manished if in future they killed the plant to get the san, and so some hundreds of white men have been and still are teaching this immortant lesson to the black tribes scattered over an immense area. This is the way they talk to the natives:

"Rubber is good for the white men, for if it was not we would not buy it of you. It is good for you, lecause we give you many things you want for it. But you are killing the vine, and, it you keen on, by and by there will be no rubber for you and for as. Now, Bula Matail the Government has passed a law saying that you must not cut the vine off and kill it. This is the way you mist get the rubber. You must make a hole in the vine in this way, the sap will flow for you. He assed a law saying that you must not give you many things you was and are telling one another and the children that they must never kill the rubber plant, for it is useful both to white

Forty-one Years a Nurse in One Family, Mary Scott died on Tuesday at the house of lyn. She had been a nurse in Mr. Howard's family for the past forty-one years. The funeral will take place to morrow morning from St. Pant's Catholic Church in Court street, of which she had been an attendant during her long service in Mr. Howard's family.

GREATER NEW YORK BILL

STRONG'S CABINET ADVISES HIM TO REJECT IT. The Mayor Won't Tell What He Is Going

Attitude - Supplemental Bills Brafted, Mayor Strong said yesterday afternoon that he had not made up his mind what he would do with the Greater New York bill, and that would not come to a decision before he had received the communication which is to be sent to him by Mr. Andrew H. Green. He said that he expected to devote all his time to the measure until Thursday, when he will return

it to the Governor either accepted or not ac-Nearly all the heads of city departments are opposed to the bill, though some of them are in favor of consolidation. The Mayor had them all at a cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon, and each one was asked to give his opin-ton on the bill. The Mayor said after the meeting that most of those who were present were in favor of a Greater New York, but opposed the bill before him. Those who attended the meeting refused to discuss what took place.

President Barker of the Tax Department, when asked for his opinion, said: "My sentiment as that Col. Waring will want more money to clean off the snow if the bill becomes

President Wilson of the Health Department said that he believed in a Greater New York, but regards the bill as a grope in the dark. sident Croft of the Charities Department said that the bill was a step backward. Col. Waring, President Cruger of the Park Department, President Murray of the Excise Board, and City Chamberlain McCook are all against the bill, as are Charities Commissioner O'Beirne, Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works, Corporation Counsel Scott, and Commissioner of Jurors Plimley. The only member of the administration who is in favor of the bill is Mr. Wright of the Department of Correction.

Mayor Strong's business associates and club friends are also said to be opposed to consoli-dation. The Mayor favors it. He may reject the bill, and then the Legislature can pass it again, and both sides will be pleased.

At the Aldermen's meeting yesterday Alderman Olcott offered a resolution approving the Alderman Goodman spoke against the one. Alderman Goodman spoke against the resolution, and said that the bill before Mayor Strong was a leap in the dark. Mr. Olcott made a spirited defence of the bill. The resolution was referred to the Committee on County Affairs by a vote of fourteen to eleven. There is a notion prevalent among the place holders in Mayor Strong's administration that there will be no attempt to pass the Greater New York bill should either Mayor Strong or Mayor Wurster refuse to accept it for the cities of New York or Brooklyn. One high official said yesterday that he had an assurance that Gov. Morton would not sign the measure if either of the two Mayors failed to approve it. A gentleman who is greatly interested in the success of the act said that he is just as certain that Gov. Morton has given no such assurance to any person, and will sign the bill.

All that the local Republican managers fear is that there will not be sufficient time left during the legislative session to pass the supplemental bills.

An expert in municipal law who has been drafting these bills, which are now ready, said yesterday that it is not a matter of opinion, but an absolute certainty that a perfect charter of the greater city cannot possibly be prepared during the short time contemplated in the bill, and that if anything like an approach to actual and real consolidation in the matter of administration methods is to be effected, it resolution, and said that the bill before Mayor

the bill, and that if anything like an approach to actual and real consolidation in the matter of administration methods is to be effected, it must be done by degrees, that is, by a consolidation of a few departments at a time. The experience to be gained from the practical working of such consolidated departments, he said, will be of almost incalculable benefit to a commission in preparing a perfected charter for the big city. for the blg city.

HEARING ON CONSOLIDATION.

Closing Arguments Before Mayor Wurster For and Against the Greater New York. The final hearing before Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn on the Greater New York bill was held yesterday atternoon in the Common Council chamber, and each side had an opportunity to put in closing arguments. The attendance was smaller than at any of the previous hearings and the enthusiasm less pronounced.

The monster petition, containing 72,000 signatures in fifteen volumes, which had already done service at Albany, was laid on the lesk before the Mayor. President W. C. Redfield referred to Senator Lexow as that "erch enemy of Brooklyn," who had dared to insinuate that these signatures had been bought. Mr. Redfield also presented a petition from 314

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott sent a letter in with New York, but he wanted the charter for the greater city first formulated and submitted to the people. Banker Edward F. Linton, a member of the

Consolidation Commission, after giving a history of the movement, presented strong arguments in favor of the Greater New York. He

Ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, Jesse Johnson, and Dr. D. H. Cochrane were among the other speakers against consolidation, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford summed up in favor of the Greater New York. There is a strong impression that Mayor Wurster will return the bill to Aloany without his approval.

THE CITY SMITHY.

No Spreading Chestaut Tree, but Pictur-esque Surroundings Not Lacking, "Under a spreading chesinut tree the village

found in a variety of places. It may perhaps be in a down-town street devoted to commerce, with the bellows resting upon a framework overhead to save space, with the nozzle running into the forge at the end of a pipe, and the handle to the bellows hanging at the end of a rod or chain. It may be a forge up on the structure of the elevated road, heating rivets in the air: or it may be on the seventeenth story of some lofty steel frame building under construction, and the coal for this smithy may be dumped alongside of it from a cart that has been holsted from the street below at the end of a chain depending from a steam derrick.

Perhaps it is by the riverside, making or mending froms for ships, or alongside the cable road in busy Broadway at night, lighted itself by a fiaring gasoline torch. It may be in a movable shanty set up where they are getting out rock to make cellar space; here they sharpen drill points, the hammer ringing on the anvil while the bouncing steam drills close at hand are noisily pounding down through the rock.

There may be over it no spreading chestnut tree, but the city smithy does not lack picturesque surroundings; and the city blacksmith may easily be a mighty man. handle to the bellows hanging at the end of a

is suspected of having set fire to his house last Tuesday for the purpose of burning his wife to Tuesday for the purpose of burning his wife to death, was arrested last night and locked up in Long island City.

After the fire Yaeger disappeared. It was found that he had some to this city and got drunk. He was arrested and sent to Blackweil's Island for five days. His term expired last night, and William Delohanty. Chief of the Long Island Fire Department, had him arrested as seen as he left the island on a chargos; farson

John Yaeger Arrested on a Charge of Araon.

John Yaeger of 5 Woolsey street, Astoria, who

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The men who are forced to drink in hotels on Sundays are beginning to suspect that after all the proprietors have no particular reason regret the effects of the new excise legislation on their business. They do not appear to suffer by it, and there are compensating profits which ought to make up for whatever loss is suf fered through the decrease in the number of customers. At a bouel on Fifth avenue last Sunday two drinks were ordered. In the barroom they would have cost forty cents. In the room they would have cost forty cents. In the cafe up stairs, where they had to be served on Sunday, they each cost five cents more, and the total expense was fifty cents. While the manager of the cafe was bemeaning the fact that the establishment was conneiled to make its patrons buy food with their order, the walter set on the table two tongue sandwiches, and they brought up the sum total of the check to ninety cents. Neither of this sandwiches, and they brought up the sum total of the check to ninety cents. Neither of this sandwiches was touched, and not in one case out of tendoes anybody eat the tuncheon that is served under such circumstances. Doubtless the next customers got the same tongue sandwiches, and returned there to the waiter untasted. Thus the hotel sot on Sunday ninety cents for two drinks which on any other day in the week would have cost only forty. With this increased profit the loss of customers would have to be large before it interfered with the profits. At another botel further down the avenue, where there is only a cast and ino har, it requires a vigorous precest to hake the waiters on Sunday serve a second round of drinks without bringing more sandwiches, at the rate of twenty-five cents each. Those ordered at first may not have been elistirated, but the extra charge and the extra catables are only avoided after positive reststance in the part of the customers. Alterether there seems to be no reason why the hotel proprietors should complain. café up stairs, where they had to be served on

One of the most remarkable features of the society tableaus on Easter Monday at She ry's was a young woman who sat in the aud! more absorbed in watching her than in viewseveral years as a society beauty, and once her engagement to a wealthy New Yorker was announced, but later it was broken off, On Monday afternoon she book her seal, removed her hat, and then produced a half kultical brown golf stocking and a pair of knitting needles. In a moment she was abserted in her work, and throughout the entertainment she continued to kill industriously. Several times recently this same young woman has been seen in public, apparently more absorbed in knitting than in anything else, and the assignity with which she worked at her golf stocking on Monday was startling in the case of a young woman of wealth with no possible necessity for such application. several years as a society beauty, and once her

car the other morning would have endorsed treatment people receive on that line. A man entered the car at Breadway with a numher of passengers who had been transferred from an East Twenty third street horse car. He had no transfer ticket and told the conductor that the agent had not given him one. A number of persons who had been on the Twenty-third street car with him told the conductor that they had seen the man go from one car to another, but this testimony did not satisfy him. After trying to compet the man to leave the car, the conductor stopped and called a po-liceman, who refused to arrest the passenger. Every time the conductor came near the part of the car in which the man was sitting, he ad-dressed some insulting remark to him, and it was only when several passengers gave the man their cards, with the promise to support him in any complaint he might mule against the conductor, that the fellow quieted down and be-gan to applorize. A manager of one of the cable dines told a SUN reporter that in the great majority of cases the conductors on the line were never kept beyond three months. That

York last week at the Windsor Hotel, where he always occupies the same rooms. of a corridor, where the pianist's prac-

Hotel servants may not seem to offer a promising field in which to look for romance, nevertheless the stories of many of them are far removed from the commonplace. The girl who had her arm crushed in a mangle in a hotel laundry last week won a great deal of sympathy ments in favor of the Greater New York. He pointed out the great difficulty of getting any of the millions deposited in the moneyed institutions in New York for building purposes in Brooklyn, and closed as follows:

"Consolidate these cities and towns, and there would be within its boundaries a city under one Government and one common impulse and increst. Apply the name of New York city to that area, and your restrictions in wills and in great moneyed institutions will no longer hold, as that territory would be within the limits of New York City. Floads of money would then pour into each section. Thousands of people would avail themselves of such opportunities to procure losus. Thousands of homes would be erected in places now waste. Every conceivable kind of industry would be enlivened. Emologment would be cityen to every kind of artisan and all people who desire these homes."

S. V. White said that he would not oppose consolidation if the terms were known.

"Who ever," he said, "in the annals of business, heard of a partnership with thout anything known as to how these taxes are to be made? Never before, until this prevoiterous thing was worked upon the second of the large and the work in the stream of a hotel in this city. She was disappointed in a love affair, quarrelled with her family, and went out at service parity to revenge herself for family and went out at service range herself for family and went out at service parity to revenge herself for family and went out at service parity to revenge herself for family and went out at service parity to revenge herself for family and went out at service parity to revenge herself for family and this to be voted upon, they couldn't have gone back upon it; but nothing of the kind has been done, and we are at the mercy of the hay seeders yet. Instead of allowing Brooklyn and keep her till she had ability for her work, and soon was put in a place of restousibility. Her father has a line feel upon, like the spiders keep.

Excluded George G. Reynolds, Jesse Johnson, an by the rerve and courage she displayed; but

for damages for personal injuries are speculating about the origin of a bill at Albany that affects their fees. The bill limits the lawyer to one-tenth of the amount recovered. At present most damage suits are brought on contracts between the lawyer and the client by which the former is to pay all expenses and take from onequarter to one-third the judgment. The lawyer also gets the costs and allowances that may be granted. The expenses in a suit for damages for personal injuries frequently involve expert testimony, which is very costly and the lawyer has besides to pay for the detective work required in preparing the case for trial. So, on the whole, the lawyers do not think that they are getting more than their fair share when they retain one-third of the amount recovered. A great many of them ascribe the bill to the machinations of the trolley companies in freedingly. The latter have been but tremediatinsly hard in the way of suits for damages, Judgments for from \$10,000 to \$25,000 damages for the loss of a hard or first have been given, and the pending suits for damages are numbered by the hundred. Mestof then arose before the present management their charge. The lawyers yer also gets the costs and allowances that may by the hundred. Most of their arose before the present manacement took charge. The lawyers who have conducted them have enjoyed large incomes, and their success has attracted into the field numbers of less prosperous inversation other cities, who have scoured Broaklyn for victims of trolley caus. Under these circumstances it would not be surprising if the trolley companies had sought some means of discouraging lawyers, such as reducing the possible size of their fees.

The moral aims of the Raines law were framed for the benefit of the men solely. No one seems to have thought of reform in women's drinks up at Albany; but that wan't really necessary. for the wamen themselver have been conduct-ing a reform movement for the last two or three years in the candy stores, drug stores, and quick lunches where then get their drinks when out shopping. They have pretty nearly abolished the concections of rainty and sweet things in which whiskey and such things used to be disguised. Every old man toper will recognize the value of this reform. They now say outright what they want, and so get it in a condition appreaching hearer to purity by several degrees. Many of them have even grasped the blee of a cocking, and no longer drink them as a descert. It used to make men stare to see a woman order a glass of

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Mew Publications.

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and Walk of Life

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exacting endeavor, when moments are as valuable as gold, we ch'e'ly prize that reference book which points the way to knowledge most QUICKLY and most DIRECTLY,"

TRUE SINCE TIME BEGAN, it is truer than ever now when the supremacy of mind over matter is well-nigh complete and when success, preferment, oftentimes comfortable existence mean a sharp, continuous mental struggle. 'Tis the one who KNOWS the most that wins. Power comes from knowledge, not only of your own profession, business or calling, but of much outside. WORDS first, then PERSONS, PLACES, EVENTS, BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, LITERATURE. One must be equipped to command success. How equipped? By having constantly at hand a general reference work to tell quickly, accurately and concisely about words, things, persons, places and events. What work? There is but one



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154 Nassau St. &

BASS AT THE AGUARIUM

A fine, Healthy Lot, Including One Handsome Eight-pounder. At the New York Aquarium there are a numer of striped bass which were brought there May 14, 1894. The largest measured twenty-one inches in length when placed in the pool nd now measures twenty-seven inches. The pool is lined with tiles whose exact measuremeasurement of a fish by them when, as some-This bass has gained more, proportionately, in depth and width than it has in length; its estimated weight is eight nounds. It is an alert and beautiful fish and in good health, as are all

the bass in the pool.

A striking illustration of how differently fishes of the same kind may appear when seen afforded in the case of these striped bass. There against the sand on the bottom or against rocks orid themselves of parasites or of any foreign substance that might attach to them. The striped bass is particularly neat. For the comfort of the bass in this pool a short growth of marine vegetation is sometimes permitted to form on the sides of the pool. These bass are not afflicted with parasites, but when the marine growth is on the wall they may often be seen rubbing first one side and then the other against it, perhaps to free themselves of some impurity that free themselves of some impurity that may have settled upon them from the water, as dust might settle on a man's coat in walking through the street. Or a bass may rub itself against the bottom of the pool, and if it does this it may then be seen for a moment broadshie on, or nearly so. A stranger at the Advaragement who was unfamiliar with striped bass, and who saw a bass in the pool turn in that way on the bottom, was astonished Looking at them, as he had been doing, from a point of view slightly above them, their depth had not been apparent; he had thought them very graceful as they swam gently about, but they had seemed to him of rather spindling proportions for fishes of their length; and when this fish turned upon the bottom and he saw for an instant its comparatively deep, slivery side, he was pleased as well as surprised.

Another fact that is illustrated by this little bunch of striped bass is that it is very easy for one unaccustoment to counting fish in the water to greatly mistake their number. In the water tagreatly mistake their number. In the water that in motion fish may be very deceptive in this respect, as they may be in appearance, and it may be very disciplined in a wharf and see a school of fish bass under it and guess that they numbered lift, when really they might number 200. If the fish it was sought to count were in any of getting somewhere near to the total would be to cooff the fishes in groups as far as it was possible to do so. The A parlum visitor above referred to thought that there might be of the striped bass in the pool perhaps a dozen. Counting the fishes that happened to be in a little may have settled upon them from the water, as

gn.600 a Year Allmony for Mrs. Winke-

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has granted Maud B. Winkemeier, who obtained an absolute divorce from Confectioner Christian F. Winkemeier on Monday, S.,000 a year alimony. She had only been re-reving \$35 a week since the separation from her husband.

eferred to thought that there might 6s of the triped bass in the pool perhaps a dozen. Count-ne the fishes that happened to be in a little ounch by themselves he found that they num-ered ten, and a glance at the rest was enough as that the bunch counted numbered rest than a third of all. As a matter of fact he bass in this pool, which are of various sizes, he smallest being about sixteen inches in ength, number thirty-six.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINISTURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 32 Sun sets ... 6 32 Moon rises, 3 34

Unit water—This Day.

Sandy Hook, 4 11 (Gov.Island, 5 01) Hell Gate., 6 50

Arrived-Tuesday, April 7. urnessia, Harris, Glasgow, ialer Wilhelm H., Stormer, Genoa, A Campine, Markschlager, Antwerp, Itsalskippl, Foot, London, Fort, Robinson, Bundee, Sulla, Kollegan, Hamburg,

(For later arrivals see First Page.) ARRIVED OUT.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Sa Heligo'and, from Bremen for New York, Sa Nasneyin, from St. Lucia for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Ss El Sol, from Port Fads for New York. Ss Iraquels, from Charleston for New York. Ss City of Augusta, from Savannah for New York. OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail Today.

Halis Poss

Fr. Paul, Southampton ... 7 :00 A. M. 57. Paul, Southampton 7500 A. M. Majestic, Liverpool 900 A. M. Noordland, Antwerp, 10:00 A. M. Norwegian, Glasgow.
Yumuri, Havana 1:00 F. M. Alps. Hayl 19:00 A. M. Geo, Dumols, Port Limon, 10:00 A. M. Geo, Dumols, Port Limon, 10:00 A. M. Fuerst Dismarck, Plym'th, 6:00 A. M. Sail Friday, INCOMENG STRANSHIPA

Due Thursday, April W. Swansea St. Lucta Bermuda St. Lucta St. Lucta St. Lucta St. Lucta Savarnash Savarnash Hamburg

Due Sunday, April 12. London

A LL the leading European newspapers and per odle and for sale by the International News Company as and 85 Dunne st. N. Y., one door east of Broadway,

MARRIDD.

BARKLIE - BODD, -At the residence of the bride, 27 Saybrook place, Newark, N. J., at no n. Tuesday, April 7, 1896, by Mgr. Poane, Mary Adams Dodd, daughter of the late Daniel Dodd, to MINOTT - BREWER, On Monday, April 6,

1896 at the Court of the Holy Common on, South Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Lewis Common Chra. Minott. SATTERTHWAITE-MARDEN, -0) These day, April 7, 1866, at Grace Church, Natley by the Roy, F. Windsor Prathwaite, a sisted by the Ecv. John P. Appleton, Lillie B stman Maril 6 to

James Sheafe Satterthwaite. WOOD-HUNT,—On Monday, April 6, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Dav'd L. Greer, Gibert Congdon Wood to Ethel Funk daughter of the late Seth Bilse Hunt,

DIED.

CON WAY, -At Norsich, Chenango county, N.Y.,
Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, Suste Agnes, daughter
of Betsey E, and the late Michael Conway.

Funeral Friday moraing 10 o'clock.

DE FORTIST -On Monday morains, April 6, 51

her residence, 15 West 30th st., Julia Mary de
Forest, willow of Henry G. de Forest, in the 7oth year of her age. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation,

Madison av. and 35th st., at 10 A.M. Wednesday April S. It is requested that no flowers besent, FOOTE. - April 6, Harry Lagar, eldest son of Linda L. and the late Col. Henry R. Foote. Funeral services at his late residence, by West 10 ith st., Wednesday, April 8, at 2. K.ENT. On Honday, April 6, 1896, at the residence of her son, Andrew Wesley Kent, 128 West 500

st. Catharine, widow of Andrew Kent, in the 7sth year of her age. Funeral services at St. Paul's P. F. Church, corner of Chaton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, on Westers day at 2 P. M. Friends are requested not to send

Howers. KING,-On Tuesday, April 7, at his residence, 514 West 45d st., Thomas J. Eing. in the 49th year of his age. Funeral from his late resid-nee Friday morning, April 10, at 19 o'clock. Thence to St. Raphaet's

Church, 10th st. and 10th av., where there will be a solemn mass of requiem for the repose of his sout. Interment in Calvary. MARKS, -At the Fordentown Military Institute, N. J. April 6, 1868, from acute grippe, Walter Shapter, son of Sarah L. and Charles P. Marks, Jr., in his

18th year. Funeral from his late residence, 120 West 8th at, Hayonne (Hergen Point), N. J., 'n Thursday at Men W E42 A N .- On Monday, April 6, Joseph, youngest son of Frank McSwegan. Funeral from his late home, 310 East 57th at., on April 5, at 10 A, 21., to Church of St. Paul the

Apostle, 59th st. and 9th av., where a mass of equien will be song mille C. Boumage, in the fith year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late re-456 West 25d at., on Thursday, April 9, at 19

A -WOODLAWN CEMETERY, SAD ST. WOODLAWN STRICE WEAST SAD ST. WOODLAWN STRICE WARD, HARLEN HAILBOAD,

Hotel De Parts Guts Its Licease. In spite of the protest of Police Captain Miles O'Relly, the Excise Commissioners in Brack's lyn have renewed the license of the Hotel Le Paris at 230 Duffield strey.